

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION  
Civil Action No. H-91-0158

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<sup>3</sup> CERTIFIED COPY

MRS. SAMUEL E. ALLGOOD, Individually and  
as Independent Executrix of the Estate of  
SAMUEL E. ALLGOOD, MARCUS ALLGOOD, and  
MALCOLM ALLGOOD.

Plaintiffs,

vs.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY,  
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,  
THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE, INC., and  
THE COUNCIL FOR TOBACCO RESEARCH-U.S.A., INC.

**Defendants.**

DEPOSITION OF DR. WILLIAM SAMUEL SIMMONS,  
a witness called on behalf of the plaintiff, before  
Pamela T. Rayburn, Notary Public, in and for the  
State of North Carolina, at the Highpoint Room,  
Airport Marriott, Greensboro, North Carolina on  
Thursday, March 31, 1994, commencing at 4:15 p.m.

Reported in Stenotype by  
Pamela T. Rayburn, RPR  
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1 A P P E A R A N C E S  
2

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51267 4441

## INDEX OF EXAMINATIONS

## INDEX OF EXHIBITS

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXHIBIT</u>	<u>MARKED</u>
1	Notice of Deposition	9
2	Cirriculum Vitae	10
3	Article	12
4	Expert's Opinion	53
5	Response to Notice and Subpoena	73

## STIPULATIONS

Before testimony was taken, it was stipulated by and between counsel representing the respective parties as follows:

1. That any defect in the notice of the taking of this deposition, either as to time or place or otherwise as required by statute, is expressly waived, and this deposition shall have the same effect as if formal notice in all respects as required by statute had been given and served upon the counsel in the manner prescribed by law.

2. That this deposition shall be taken for the purpose of discovery or for use as evidence in the above-entitled action, or for both purposes.

3. That this deposition is deemed opened and all formalities and requirements with respect to the opening of this deposition are hereby waived, and this deposition shall have the same effect as if all formalities in respect to the opening of the same have been complied with in detail.

4. That the undersigned, Pamela T. Rayburn, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public, is duly qualified and constituted to take this deposition.

5. Objections to questions, except as to the form thereof, and motion to strike answers need not be made during the taking of this deposition, but may be reserved until any pretrial hearing held before any judge of any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of ruling thereon, or at any other hearing or trial of said case at which said deposition might be used, except that an objection as to the form of a question must be made at the time such a question is asked or objection is waived as to the form of the question. All objections made by one counsel are deemed made by all counsel.

6. That the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure shall control concerning the use of the deposition at court.

7. That the deposition transcript is to be read to or by the said witness, who, after making such corrections therein as are necessary, will subscribe the same before a notary public.

1 DR. WILLIAM SAMUEL SIMMONS,

2 having been duly sworn, was examined and did  
3 testify as follows:

4 EXAMINATION

5 BY MR. HOLFORD:

6 Q. Sir, would you state your full name.

7 A. William Samuel Simmons.

8 Q. I'm Doug Holford. I represent the plaintiffs in  
9 this action against your company and others, being  
10 Bonnie Allgood, Marcus Allgood, and Malcolm Allgood,  
11 the wife and sons of the deceased, Samuel Edward  
12 Allgood. Are you familiar with that name of the  
13 case?

14 A. I've heard the man's name, yes, sir.

15 Q. What is your -- I'm sorry. We have never met or  
16 talked before now; is that right?

17 A. That is correct, yes, sir.

18 Q. What is your residence address?

19 A. [DELETED]

20  
21 Q. And what's your telephone number there?

22 A. Area code [DELETED]

23 Q. And your office address as your delivery  
24 address?

25 A. It's just to me, Bowman Gray Technical Center,

51267 4444

1 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The zip is 27102.

2 Q. And what is your own telephone number there?

3 A. Area code 910-741-5545.

4 Q. Are you giving this deposition on company time?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Have you given depositions before?

7 A. I have.

8 Q. Did you read and sign that deposition before?

9 A. I did.

10 Q. Do you wish to read and sign this deposition?

11 MR. DAVID: Yes, we do.

12 BY MR. HOLFORD:

13 Q. Where were you raised, sir?

14 A. I was born in Monroeville, Alabama. I was

15 reared after the age of 13, 14, in Opelika, Alabama.

16 That's O-P-E-L-I-K-A.

17 Q. What is your position now?

18 A. My position with Reynolds?

19 Q. Yes.

20 A. I'm a Principal Scientist.

21 Q. Are you Director of Smoking and Health?

22 A. I held that title until I was promoted to

23 Principal Scientist.

24 Q. What are you working on now?

25 A. I have several responsibilities. I continue to

51267 4445

1 serve in the function that I had as Director of  
2 Smoking and Health. Those duties I still have, which  
3 is surveillance of the scientific literature with  
4 regard to smoking associated diseases. And I have, I  
5 work in a scientific way in which I am involved  
6 peripherally in product development.

7 Q. Do you work on specific brands, or just across  
8 the product of the company?

9 A. Not on specific brands. It would be on new  
10 technology.

11 Q. Do you understand that your answers given under  
12 oath here today have the same effect as though you  
13 were at the trial of this case on the witness stand,  
14 having been sworn, and giving answers there?

15 A. Yes, sir, I do.

16 Q. If I ask any question and you for any reason  
17 don't understand it will you tell me that?

18 A. Certainly.

19 Q. If after you have read and signed the transcript  
20 of this deposition, and I take it, open it, and find  
21 a page, a question by me followed by simply a answer  
22 by you can I fairly understand that in giving that  
23 answer you understood that question?

24 A. Yes, sir, that's --

25 Q. Assuming this case goes to trial, and the

51267 4446

1 plaintiffs complete putting on their initial case at  
2 that trial, and defense is proceeding putting on its  
3 witnesses, are you going to testify there live?

4 MR. DAVID: Object to the question. I  
5 think that the only way Dr. Simmons could know  
6 whether he is going to testify there is through  
7 communications with counsel. Those communications  
8 would be protected. I instruct him not to answer.

9 BY MR. HOLFORD:

10 Q. Do you have any understanding in that regard?

11 MR. DAVID: You mean excluding anything he  
12 might have discussed with counsel in that regard?

13 BY MR. HOLFORD:

14 Q. I do not want you to state any of your  
15 communications with counsel.

16 MR. DAVID: Okay. If you can answer the  
17 question without indicating that you have discussed  
18 anything with counsel in that regard, go ahead, Sam.

19 BY MR. HOLFORD:

20 A. I don't know whether I'll be testifying or not.

21 Q. If asked are you going to?

22 A. I'm sorry. I didn't understand that. You mean  
23 if counsel asks me to testify?

24 Q. Right.

25 A. If counsel asks me to testify I will.

51267 4447

1 Q. By the way, are you taking any prescription  
2 drugs at this time?

3 A. I take vitamins. Do you consider that a --

4 Q. I don't know.

5 A. I don't consider that a drug. I do take  
6 vitamins. And I have recurrent tennis elbow. And I  
7 take some Nuprin for tennis elbow.

8 Q. I show you what's been marked Simmons Exhibit 1.  
9 Do you recognize that?

10 A. I don't remember actually seeing this. I don't  
11 remember seeing this particular --

12 Q. Hold on. Okay. But will you look at the second  
13 page where it says Subpoena Duces Tecum.

14 A. I see it.

15 Q. And the items that are numbered under that.

16 A. I see those.

17 Q. Are you familiar with that list of items? Has  
18 that been discussed with you?

19 A. It has, yes.

20 Q. Okay. Did you have any documents you've brought  
21 in response to those items.

22 MR. DAVID: Let the record reflect that  
23 counsel for Reynolds has handed counsel for plaintiff  
24 some documents, and has additionally provided a  
25 response of defendant, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

51267 4448

1 and William S. Simmons, the plaintiff's Notice of  
2 Deposition of William S. Simmons and Subpoena Duces  
3 Tecum.

4 BY MR. HOLFORD:

5 Q. Okay. One of the things you handed me was a --  
6 do you call that a CV or curriculum vitae?

7 A. A summary.

8 Q. A summary? Okay.

9 MR. HOLFORD: But let's mark that as  
10 Exhibit 2.

11 BY MR. HOLFORD:

12 Q. Is that in response to item 2 of the Duces  
13 Tecum?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. Okay. Let's mark that as Exhibit 2. Is Exhibit  
16 2 fairly recently prepared?

17 A. Yes, sir, it is.

18 Q. Okay. Is it complete?

19 A. Yes, sir, it is.

20 Q. Is it all true?

21 A. It is.

22 Q. So the last work that you've had published is  
23 dated 1980?

24 A. I didn't look at -- I haven't looked at it  
25 recently. Let me see. Looks like it. That's

51267 449

1 correct.

2 Q. I'm sorry. My fault.

3 A. I'm sorry.

4 Q. Now, you also handed me -- what are these two?  
5 The thick one is what?

6 A. It would be -- just wait a minute. Oh, yeah.  
7 If you look at number 6, it is a list of the  
8 publications. It's not exhaustive. A list of the  
9 publications out of scientific literature that I  
10 would have reviewed or studied or incorporated into  
11 my own files regarding laryngeal cancer.

12 Q. Okay. So it is, it is responsive to item number  
13 6 of the Duces Tecum?

14 A. Yes, sir, I believe that's correct.

15 Q. All right. Okay. The item, this thick item you  
16 handed me is, has bates numbers 50837 4416 through  
17 50837 4476; is that correct?

18 A. Let me see. I haven't --

19 Q. Actually I think there's one more page. Yes,  
20 there is. Okay. Would you state them, sir?

21 A. The numbers go from 50837 4416 to 50837 4477.

22 Q. All right.

23 MR. HOLFORD: Mr. David, there -- this is  
24 kind of thick, so I could just add it to this stack  
25 and take it to Houston and --

51267 4450

1 MR. DAVID: Yes, please do.

2 MR. HOLFORD: I'll return it to you after I  
3 copy it. All right?

4 MR. DAVID: Okay.

5 BY MR. HOLFORD:

6 Q. And then there's two pages that you handed me.  
7 What are they responsive to?

8 A. These are, one is a letter to the editor of the  
9 Journal Circulation regarding a paper that they  
10 published, that was published in circulation, I  
11 believe by Dr. Stanton Glantz. So it's a letter to  
12 the Editor of Circulation.

13 Q. What's the bates number of that page you just  
14 described?

15 A. I'm sorry. 50837 4355. And the other is a  
16 letter to the editor of, I believe it was a newspaper  
17 in Charlotte. And let's see what it's, it's  
18 concerning. The article by Stanton Glantz. And the  
19 numbers on this page are 50837 4354.

20 Q. Okay. And according to -- that is which item of  
21 the Duces Tecum are those two pages responsive to?

22 A. Any and all works. Number 4, I'm sorry.

23 Q. Okay.

24 MR. HOLFORD: Let's mark those as Exhibit  
25 3, two pages.

51267 4451

1 Q. So do the two documents 50837 4416 through 50837  
2 4477 and the two pages marked Exhibit 3 and your  
3 curriculum vitae, are those all of the documents you  
4 have that are responsive to the items of the Duces  
5 Tecum?

6 A. Yes, sir, that's correct.

7 MR. DAVID: Well, again I just want to  
8 state for the record, as we had in the prior  
9 depositions, that these are all the documents that we  
10 could gather in the short amount of time that we had  
11 in order to provide at least some response. We're  
12 not saying that these are all the items that exist  
13 within the confines of Reynolds or even the document  
14 depository.

15 BY MR. HOLFORD:

16 Q. Dr. Simmons, as you sit there now do you believe  
17 that you have seen materials that are sufficient to  
18 support the opinions to which you intend to testify  
19 in this case?

20 A. I do.

21 MR. GODEWSKI: Seen here today or seen  
22 ever?

23 MR. HOLFORD: I didn't qualify it. I  
24 believe it means seen ever. That's my understanding.

25 BY MR. HOLFORD:

51267 4452

1 Q. Now, do any of the works identified in your CV,  
2 Exhibit 2, involve tobacco use and disease?

3 A. Let me just check this. I don't -- no, they do  
4 not.

5 Q. Okay. Do any of the works described in your CV  
6 involve nicotine addiction or dependence?

7 A. No, sir.

8 Q. Do you smoke?

9 A. I do.

10 Q. How much do you smoke?

11 A. It's variable. Anywhere from one pack to two  
12 packs a day. But it's variable.

13 Q. Just depending on the conditions that day?

14 A. Well, for instance, this past weekend I went to  
15 Pinehurst to play in a tennis tournament, and I  
16 probably smoked less than half a pack a day while I  
17 was down there. I mean, it's variable.

18 Q. Do you find that you smoke less when you are  
19 doing that exercise?

20 A. I can't say that that is the case. I'm not sure  
21 exactly what does influence the rate at which I  
22 smoke. It could be when I'm busy or I'm  
23 concentrating I may smoke more. But I don't know.

24 Q. Have you ever smoked during the period in which  
25 you were engaging in heavy exercise?

51267 4453

1 A. I'm not sure what you mean by heavy exercise. I  
2 have been an exercise person for sometime. I mean,  
3 it goes back many years.

4 Q. Well, it may not be heavy to you then. But  
5 where a substantial part of your day is taken up in  
6 exercise, as in a tennis tournament competition --

7 MR. ALLEN: And the question is?

8 BY MR. HOLFORD:

9 Q. Do you smoke -- is the amount of your smoking  
10 influenced by your activities that day?

11 MR. ALLEN: Asked and answered.

12 MR. HOLFORD: I'll change it.

13 BY MR. HOLFORD:

14 Q. Have you ever encountered a shortness of breath  
15 because you were smoking during the time in which you  
16 were engaging in exercise all day?

17 A. Not that I noticed.

18 Q. Okay. Now, how long have you been smoking?

19 A. My smoking has broken up into two periods. I  
20 was a smoker until I was 30 -- from say 22 years old  
21 until I was about 32 years old. And I stopped for a  
22 period of, that is smoking cigarettes, for a period  
23 of about 17, 18 years, and then I started again  
24 smoking. And so, and I've been smoking since 1985.  
25 So what's that? Some nine years.

51267 4454

1 Q. Since you resumed, in other words.

2 A. Right. Yes.

3 Q. I don't think -- I recall now -- I don't think  
4 your summary or CV shows dates of -- pertaining to  
5 you. What is your date of birth?

6 A. March 4, 1936.

7 Q. So you started smoking at about 1958?

8 A. Actually, actually I started smoking when I was  
9 about 20 years old. So should have been around '56.

10 Q. About '56. All right. Now, during the 17 or so  
11 years you mentioned that you did not smoke cigarettes  
12 did you use any tobacco?

13 A. My wife and I have a disagreement about this.  
14 I've kept pipes. I've always had pipes around the  
15 house. And I may have smoked a pipe occasionally.  
16 But it certainly was very occasionally.

17 Q. No chewing or snuff or --

18 A. No, I've never used oral tobacco.

19 Q. So in a sense you stopped using -- you stopped  
20 smoking?

21 A. Cigarettes.

22 Q. Cigarettes, yeah. Well, did your pipe smoking  
23 in any way replace your smoking cigarettes?

24 A. I smoked a pipe very little. My wife claims I  
25 smoked it some. But I don't recall that. I know I

51267 4455

1 kept the pipes over the years. But I just don't  
2 recall how much. It certainly was not much.

3 Q. It wasn't daily then?

4 A. No, certainly not.

5 Q. Okay. Now, why did you stop using cigarettes?

6 A. I was in graduate school at the time. And I was  
7 married, had three children, young children. I was  
8 on a stipend of \$250 a month. And frankly, even at  
9 the prices back then it was very expensive, so I  
10 stopped.

11 Q. And you say at that time you were in graduate  
12 school.

13. Have you testified under oath before? You  
14. mentioned deposition. But let's take trial. Have  
15. you testified at trial before?

16 A. Yes, sir, I have.

17 Q. How many times?

18 A. Once.

19 Q. Was that in the Keuper case?

20 A. It was.

21 Q. That's three out of three. In that trial, Dr.  
22 Simmons, did you state substantially the opinions  
23 that you would expect to state in this case?

24 A. Yes.

25 MR. DAVID: I just object to the form of

1 the question.

2 BY MR. HOLFORD:

3 Q. And how many times have you given deposition?

4 A. In the Keuper case I gave two depositions.

5 Q. Was the second one a continuation of the first?

6 A. No. It was -- how do I answer that?

7 MR. HOLFORD: How did he end up giving two  
8 depositions in the Keuper case?

9 MR. DAVID: Ask Mr. Keuper. Mr. Keuper  
10 noticed, noticed each of the depositions.

11 MR. HOLFORD: All right.

12 MR. DAVID: I want to straighten out the  
13 record. Keuper case was not a laryngeal cancer case.

14 MR. HOLFORD: No. It was lung cancer.

15 MR. DAVID: Just so that in connection with  
16 is he going to express all the same opinions --

17 MR. HOLFORD: This is larynx and that's  
18 adenocarcinoma. Right.

19 BY MR. HOLFORD:

20 Q. Your testimony regarding Mr. Keuper's lung  
21 cancer is the same general gist as your testimony  
22 will be regarding Mr. Allgood's laryngeal cancer.

23 MR. DAVID: Object to form.

24 BY MR. HOLFORD:

25 A. I don't know how to answer that question.

51267 4457

1                   MR. GODLEWSKI: Areas of expertise.

2 BY MR. HOLFORD:

3 Q. Let me put it this way. Does the fact that  
4 Mr. Keuper had a lung cancer and that Mr. Allgood had  
5 a laryngeal cancer, except for your talking about the  
6 two different types of cancer, does that, do these  
7 facts change what your opinions will be in the case?

8                   MR. DAVID: I'm going to object to the form  
9 of the question, Doug. I mean, we say in the  
10 declaration and what we've provided you what his  
11 opinions are going to be in this case. I think we're  
12 just going to confuse the record more and more if we  
13 try to compare Keuper with this and what he testified  
14 in Keuper and what he's going to testify in here. I  
15 think it's very confusing.

16                  MR. HOLFORD: Well, I've already -- I'm --  
17 I don't have before me what he testified to in the  
18 Keuper case, okay. Well, actually I was just  
19 following up your suggestion, Mr. David. I'm  
20 satisfied with his earlier answer. Okay.

21 BY MR. HOLFORD:

22 Q. Now, I've read your summary, Exhibit 2, Dr.  
23 Simmons. But I have some additional work to ask you  
24 about. Were you interviewed by John Stossel on  
25 November 22, 1991? Start over. Were you interviewed

51267 4458

1 by Mr. John Stossel for the November 22, 1991  
2 broadcast of the 20/20 show with Hugh Downs and  
3 Barbara Walters?

4 A. I don't recall the exact dates, but I was  
5 interviewed by Mr. John Stossel for a 20/20 program.  
6 The dates I don't recall.

7 Q. Was it sometime close to November of '91?

8 A. To the best of my recollection, yes, sir.

9 Q. And were you interviewed by Sam Donaldson for  
10 the February 23, 1993 Prime Time T.V. show?

11 A. Yes, sir, I was. Mr. Holford.

12 Q. Yes, sir.

13 A. There's something. I don't recall very well on  
14 the date of the interview with John Stossel. I think  
15 maybe we need to go back and check and see what that  
16 date of that interview was. The program clearly  
17 aired later, after the interview. But the November  
18 number, I just want to make clear to you I'm a little  
19 confused to you about that number. That doesn't ring  
20 a right bell or something.

21 Q. Yes, sir. I have no idea how far ahead of the  
22 telecast that Mr. Stossel might have interviewed you.  
23 The only date I have is the date of the telecast,  
24 which was November 22, 1991.

25 A. Okay. That's fine.

51267 4459

1 Q. Okay. Do you recall seeing either of these  
2 telecasts when they were telecast?

3 A. No, I don't.

4 Q. Okay. Now, in the 20/20 piece, the interview  
5 with John Stossel, did you express the opinion that  
6 it has not been proven that smoking is a causative  
7 factor as to any human disease, but that it is a risk  
8 factor for several human diseases?

9 A. Yes, sir, I did.

10 Q. And you, you opined that way because you don't  
11 believe epidemiological studies, even together with  
12 animal studies and in vitro studies are ever  
13 sufficient to prove causation as to human disease as  
14 to cancer; is that right?

15 MR. ALLEN: I need to object to the  
16 compound nature of the question.

17 BY MR. HOLFORD:

18 A. I think the question -- I don't understand the  
19 question. I think you can break it into --

20 Q. All right. All right. Let me put it this way.  
21 Even if you consider, and let's assume you know all  
22 of the epidemiological studies, and animal studies,  
23 and in vitro studies that have been done to show a  
24 causative relation between smoking and various human  
25 diseases, you do not agree that that causative

51267 4460

1 relationship has been shown; isn't that right?

2 MR. ALLEN: Let me object to the question  
3 because of the compound nature of the question.  
4 Furthermore, it assumes facts not in evidence.

5 MR. DAVID: It is an improper hypothetical.

6 BY MR. HOLFORD:

7 A. The question is -- I can't answer the question  
8 the way you pose it because you've got some things in  
9 there that are simply -- you've made some statements  
10 that, to me, are not true in the question.

11 Q. Go ahead.

12 A. I don't know where to, where to go with this. I  
13 mean --

14 MR. ALLEN: Then I object to the question  
15 because it's compound and calls for conjecture and  
16 speculation and assumes facts not in evidence, and  
17 therefore, it's an improper question.

18 BY MR. HOLFORD:

19 Q. Dr. Simmons, if you want me to rephrase the  
20 question I will. Okay. But if you just need to  
21 think out your answer then --

22 A. No, I can't. I don't know how to answer it as  
23 it's stated. It's stated kind of disjointed or  
24 something. And I don't know how to deal with it as  
25 it's stated.

51267 4461

1 Q. Okay. Let me try to change tack on it. Do you  
2 believe that epidemiological studies, together with  
3 animal studies, together with in vitro studies can  
4 ever show that cigarette smoke is a causative factor  
5 of diseases in humans?

6 MR. ALLEN: Let me just object to the  
7 question to the extent -- are you asking can it ever  
8 show in the future?

9 MR. HOLFORD: Yes.

10 BY MR. HOLFORD:

11 Q. Now, in the future, can those types of proof  
12 ever prove it to you?

13 MR. ALLEN: Then I object to the question  
14 to the extent it calls for conjecture and  
15 speculation.

16 MR. DAVID: Join. By the way, so the  
17 record's clear, we've had a stipulation in prior  
18 deposition one defendant's objection --

19 MR. HOLFORD: Is sufficient for all.

20 MR. DAVID: Is sufficient for all. I want  
21 to show on the record here and in the prior two  
22 depositions as well.

23 BY MR. HOLFORD:

24 Q. Isn't that true, Dr. Simmons, those types of  
25 proof just are never going to be sufficient to prove

51267 4462

1 the causative relation to you?

2 MR. DAVID: You can answer the question if  
3 you understand it, Dr. Simmons. Or you can answer  
4 the question by saying what would be sufficient.

5 BY MR. HOLFORD:

6 A. I'm going to try to give an answer that will  
7 clarify. I mean, the question has me confused. All  
8 right.

9 Q. You can explain an answer, Dr. Simmons.

10 A. All right.

11 Q. You don't have to say yes or no.

12 A. Let me try it this way.

13 Q. All right.

14 A. In the absence, in the absence of a mechanism by  
15 which a xenobiotic initiates a lesion,  
16 self-propagating lesion, neoplasia, in the absence of  
17 that mechanism at the molecular level, the scientific  
18 community has begun to use a phenomenological  
19 definition of causation, phenomenological. In other  
20 words, where data phenomena converge then this  
21 phenomenological approach is used to classify  
22 something as a carcinogen, an agent or factors as  
23 carcinogenic. Now, obviously, for a number of  
24 chemical agents such information exists and have been  
25 classified as carcinogens. Right. Now, so I will

1 say that the correct combination of evidence on a  
2 case by case basis may lead one to the conclusion  
3 that an agent or factor is carcinogenic.

4 Q. All right. Now in your usage, Dr. Simmons, does  
5 carcinogenic mean cancer causing?

6 A. Means cancer causing.

7 Q. And what agents in your opinion have been shown  
8 to be human carcinogens?

9 MR. ALLEN: Let me object to the question  
10 to the extent that it's overly broad, and also to the  
11 extent that it's irrelevant to many of the issues in  
12 this case, and is therefore, immaterial.

13 BY MR. HOLFORD:

14 Q. I say, if any. I'm not sure you meant human  
15 carcinogens when you said carcinogens.

16 A. I did. I used, or perhaps I -- I'm not sure how  
17 the answer went now. Combinations of epidemiology,  
18 toxicology in animals, and to a certain extent in  
19 vitro tests, combinations of evidence have been used  
20 to classify agents or factors as carcinogenic in the  
21 absence of a mechanism, carcinogenic in humans in the  
22 absence of a mechanism.

23 Q. All right. And what, in your opinion what  
24 factors or agents have been shown to be human  
25 carcinogens by that method you described?

51267 4464

1                   MR. ALLEN: Same objection.

2                   MR. DAVID: Do you understand the question?

3 BY MR. HOLFORD:

4                   A. As I understand it, you're asking me what do I  
5 believe what agents would be human carcinogens that I  
6 know of based on that a accumulation of evidence. Is  
7 that --

8                   Q. I thought you said that certain agents or  
9 factors had been shown to be human carcinogens.

10                  MR. DAVID: No. That's not what he said.  
11 He said they had been classified as such. Not shown  
12 to be, but classified as such. I think when you say  
13 shown to be you implied that he agrees with that.  
14 Classified as such by some other group, by some  
15 agency, doesn't have -- carry that implication. And  
16 I want that to be clear on the record.

17                  MR. HOLFORD: What you want, Mr. David, is  
18 for your client to remain free and clear in this and  
19 any other case. I understand that. And I think that  
20 your, I think that your --

21                  MR. DAVID: What does that mean?

22                  MR. HOLFORD: I think that your speeches --  
23 once again, I'm going to put on the record as early  
24 as I can that your speeches are not welcome on this  
25 record and that you are there to object and only to

51267 4465

1 object. And I'll rely on what Dr. Simmons' answer  
2 was before.

3 MR. DAVID: Well, he, well you can rely on  
4 whatever you want to rely on. And my objection is on  
5 the record, Doug. And I'm going to state my  
6 objections, as I think I should do. And my  
7 objections are proper. And I think that you are  
8 treating this witness unfairly and you are  
9 misinterpreting on purpose his testimony.

10 MR. HOLFORD: I don't have time -- it's  
11 four minutes to 5:00. And several of us plane leaves  
12 at 7:15.

13 MR. DAVID: That's not my problem.

14 MR. HOLFORD: So I don't have time to go  
15 back and read the record, but I rely on my memory of  
16 it.

17 MR. DAVID: That's not my problem.

18 BY MR. HOLFORD:

19 Q. What I'm asking, Dr. Simmons, is what agents or  
20 factors did you have in mind when you said what you  
21 said about certain ones and carcinogenicity in  
22 humans?

23 MR. DAVID: Totally incomprehensible  
24 question. I object.

25 Go ahead and answer if you understand it.

51267 4466

1 BY MR. HOLFORD:

2 A. Going back to your original statement about if  
3 you ask a question followed by an answer it's  
4 presumed that I understand the question. I'm going  
5 to try to answer the question as I understand the  
6 question.

7 Q. Um-hum.

8 A. An example of a chemical agent that has been  
9 classified as a human carcinogen based on convergence  
10 of phenomenological evidence would be something like  
11 bischloramethal ether, which was used for many years  
12 in the plastics industry. Occupational epidemiology  
13 showed that it was a risk factor for lung cancer in  
14 occupational exposed workers. Subsequent experiments  
15 in laboratory animals by the route of inhalation  
16 showed that an excess of cancer, lung cancer, was in  
17 fact present in animals exposed to bischloramethal  
18 ether as opposed to animals that were not. This and  
19 other evidence, peripheral evidence, as you said in  
20 vitro evidence, led to the classification of that  
21 chemical as a human carcinogen, lung carcinogen.

22 Q. Is coal tar, has it been shown by these  
23 convergent technologies that you described to be a  
24 human carcinogen?

25 MR. DAVID: I'm going to object to the form

51267 4467

1 of the question in the sense that it uses the word  
2 "has it been shown". I wouldn't object if you if you  
3 said, "has it been classified." When you say, "has  
4 it been shown" it takes the implication whether or  
5 not it has been shown Dr. Simmons agrees. And that  
6 is clearly outside the scope of Dr. Simmons'  
7 testimony or expected testimony in this case. Can  
8 you change your question to "classified" as opposed  
9 to "shown"?

10 BY MR. HOLFORD:

11 Q. You have an answer, Dr. Simmons?

12 A. I don't recall a classification on coal tar.  
13 And I would like to say that when you, when you refer  
14 to it as a carcinogen, by what route of exposure, by  
15 what dose, and so forth, these are all important  
16 considerations.

17 Q. I understand that.

18 A. And I don't know the epidemiology on -- I don't  
19 recall the epidemiology on coal tar. Coal tar is, in  
20 skin painting studies in animals has been shown to be  
21 carcinogenic. I don't know the epidemiology on it.  
22 Don't recall the epidemiology on it.

23 Q. Okay. Now, have any of the constituents of  
24 tobacco smoke been shown by these divergent  
25 technologies, epidemiology, animal studies, and in

51267 4468

1       vitro studies, to be human carcinogens?

2                    MR. DAVID: In the quantities contained in  
3                    tobacco smoke?

4                    BY MR. HOLFORD:

5                    Q. In the quantities contained in, right, smoking  
6                    cigarettes.

7                    A. Not in the quantities found in cigarette smoke.  
8                    Not in the dosage found in cigarette smoke. There  
9                    are chemicals identified in cigarette smoke for which  
10                   a body of evidence, as I alluded to earlier, exists  
11                   that at the right dose level, or high enough dose  
12                   levels would be classified as human carcinogens.

13                   Q. Can you name those?

14                   A. I don't have a list in front of me. And I  
15                   certainly didn't memorize it. But there have been --  
16                   one that comes to mind is beta-naphthylamine.

17                   COURT REPORTER: Excuse me?

18                   THE WITNESS: Beta, B-E-T-A, dash,  
19                   naphthyl, N-A-P-H-T-H-Y-L-A-M-I-N-E.

20                   BY MR. HOLFORD:

21                   Q. Are there about 40 such substances in tobacco  
22                   smoke that have been so identified?

23                   MR. DAVID: Well, I'm going to object to  
24                   the form of the question as because it's --

25                   MR. HOLFORD: I'll rephrase it.

51267 4469

1 BY MR. HOLFORD:

2 Q. Have there been about 40 substances identified  
3 in tobacco smoke that have been identified at the  
4 doses that you have mentioned, or at analogous doses,  
5 to be human carcinogens?

6 MR. DAVID: Object to the form of the  
7 question. You can answer if you can.

8 BY MR. HOLFORD:

9 A. Maybe I better clarify this. The compounds that  
10 have been classified as carcinogens that are in  
11 tobacco smoke appear in minuscule concentrations,  
12 microgram concentrations or less, per cigarette.  
13 Some as low as in the nanogram range. Now, these are  
14 not the concentrations that are used in animal  
15 studies. When these compounds are tested in animal  
16 studies they're tested at much, much higher levels.

17 Q. Well, I believe you've already said that you  
18 don't believe that cigarette smoke in the amounts  
19 presented in a person smoking cigarettes are there  
20 insufficient doses to be human carcinogens. Isn't  
21 that what you said?

22 A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat that question?

23 Q. Yes, sir. I said, when I asked you were there  
24 any substances in cigarette smoke that had been  
25 classified as human carcinogens your response was not

51267 4470

1 smoke, but neat.

2 Q. You mean isolated for testing?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Now, Dr. Simmons, you're saying there's some  
5 other chemicals in cigarette smoke that in the same  
6 way beta-naphthylamine has been shown to have  
7 carcinogenic effect in humans others have also,  
8 although you say not at the dosages experienced in  
9 smoking cigarettes, right?

10 A. What, what I'm trying to get across is that when  
11 these chemicals are tested in animals they are tested  
12 at ~~extraordinarily~~ high levels, much higher than the  
13 levels experienced by humans that are being exposed  
14 to these compounds.

15 Q. In smoking cigarettes, right?

16 A. And in many, many cases higher than they would  
17 experience in any other experience, in any other  
18 setting, in any other environment. And that has been  
19 a source of controversy over animal testing in recent  
20 years, a real --

21 Q. It also leads you -- I mean, your belief in that  
22 also leads you to conclude that you have to get to  
23 doses higher than what a smoker experiences in  
24 smoking cigarettes for these substances in the  
25 cigarette smoke to be carcinogenic.

51267 4472

1 MR. DAVID: If at all.

2 BY MR. HOLFORD:

3 Q. In humans, right?

4 MR. DAVID: Object to the form of the  
5 question. It's incomplete.

6 BY MR. HOLFORD:

7 Q. Isn't that right?

8 A. I don't understand the question. I'm sorry,  
9 Mr. Holford.

10 Q. Well, do you remember when I -- at one point you  
11 said that you didn't have the total list in mind, but  
12 that beta-naphthylamine was an example?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. I was going to try to figure out what some of  
15 those other chemicals that are constituents of  
16 tobacco smoke are. Do you remember any others? I  
17 think that in the Surgeon General's report, there's a  
18 list I might put to you. But I'll have to find it.

19 MR. DAVID: Well, first of all, just so the  
20 record is clear, I believe that the testimony has  
21 been that there are none within the dosages or  
22 quantities that are found in cigarettes, period.

23 MR. HOLFORD: But that isn't what I asked  
24 him.

25 MR. DAVID: That's what the record shows.

51267 4473

1 And you're confusing the record and you're trying to  
2 manipulate the record and mislead this witness by the  
3 kind of question you just asked.

4 MR. HOLFORD: You're wrong, Mr. David.

5 MR. DAVID: Well, I'm not wrong.

6 MR. HOLFORD: The record will speak for  
7 itself. And I'm not going to reply to you.

8 MR. DAVID: I don't care if you reply or  
9 don't reply. But I'm not wrong.

10 BY MR. HOLFORD:

11 Q. Can you remember any others that you had in  
12 mind, Dr. Simmons?

13 MR. DAVID: Can you remember any of the  
14 dosages that are in the quantities that are found in  
15 cigarette smoke at all?

16 MR. HOLFORD: I didn't ask him about the  
17 doses in cigarette smoke, Mr. David. I asked him  
18 about the list he had in mind, which was for doses --

19 MR. DAVID: What he had in mind was for  
20 dosages found in cigarette smoke. And that's what  
21 I'm trying to tell you. And that's what I'm trying  
22 to clear up this record for.

23 MR. HOLFORD: No. You have twisted our  
24 conversation here for your advantage of being able to  
25 talk on the record at nauseous end. I asked him

51267 4474

1 about constituents in tobacco smoke at doses at  
2 levels he was talking about. Now --

3 MR. DAVID: At doses he was talking  
4 about --

5 MR. HOLFORD: That's right.

6 MR. DAVID: At doses he was talking about  
7 were at -- doses he was talking about were doses  
8 other than what was found in tobacco smoke. Is that  
9 what you're asking him? Is that what you're asking  
10 him.

11 BY MR. HOLFORD:

12 Q. That's what you're talking about, isn't it, Dr.  
13 Simmons?

14 A. I don't know what my answer conveyed at this  
15 point. But what I was trying to say is that the  
16 compounds, the 40 compounds you alluded to earlier --  
17 if there are 40. I don't recall the number. I don't  
18 recall the list. I have looked at it before. I  
19 haven't looked at it recently. Those compounds are  
20 found in tobacco smoke in extraordinarily small  
21 concentrations. Very sophisticated analytical  
22 technology is required to even detect these things  
23 and quantify them in tobacco smoke.

24 Now, when these compounds are tested in  
25 animal studies -- in other words, they're presented

51267 4475

1 to experimental animals in a gradient of doses --  
2 those doses that the animals receive are  
3 extraordinarily high when compared to the dose of  
4 that compound that a smoker receives. Is that --

5 Q. But nonetheless, because of those animal tests,  
6 and convergent epidemiological tests, and also in  
7 vitro studies, they are shown to be human carcinogens  
8 in the doses that you were talking about.

9 MR. DAVID: Well, I object.

10 BY MR. HOLFORD:

11 A. Classified as human carcinogens based upon --  
12 within the domain of that experiment, within the  
13 domain of the experimental evidence, the issue is  
14 would they be human carcinogens at much lower doses.

15 Q. Do you know the answer to that?

16 A. In many cases compounds have been tested in  
17 animals at doses at which they do not produce cancer.

18 Q. Yes, sir. But do you know whether those 40 or  
19 so chemicals that are tested out to be carcinogenic  
20 on animals would be carcinogenic in humans if they  
21 were taken at the levels of cigarette smoke?

22 MR. ALLEN: Let me object. Let me object  
23 to the question because it's over broad.

24 MR. GODLEWSKI: And asked and answered.

25 MR. ALLEN: And it's asked and answered.

51267 4476

1                   MR. DAVID: And it also mischaracterizes  
2 what's been shown.

3 BY MR. HOLFORD:

4 Q. Do you know that they are not, or is your answer  
5 you don't, you don't know?

6                   MR. DAVID: Same objection.

7 BY MR. HOLFORD:

8 A. I don't understand the question. I'm sorry,  
9 Mr. Holford.

10 Q. Okay. Do beta-naphthylamines in cigarette smoke  
11 cause cancer in humans?

12 A. I'm not sure I understand that question. Let me  
13 tell you what I understand and see if you can  
14 formulate the question around what I understand.

15 Q. Not the way it works, Dr. Simmons. I'd like an  
16 answer to the question I asked.

17                   MR. ALLEN: Well, I object.

18                   MR. DAVID: He doesn't understand the  
19 question. He said he didn't understand the question.

20 BY MR. HOLFORD:

21 A. I don't understand the question. I'm sorry.

22                   MR. DAVID: You invited him to express to  
23 you when he didn't understand the question. He said  
24 he didn't. He's trying to help you by giving you  
25 some basis around which to formulate an appropriate

51267 4477

1 understandable question.

2 MR. HOLFORD: That's right. Mr. David,  
3 it's 5:13. And I'm flat going to tell you. If I  
4 have to leave to catch my plane, which I must under  
5 pressure of other business in this case, and I'm not  
6 finished with Dr. Simmons I'm going to ask you to  
7 bring him to Houston for me to finish my deposition.

8 MR. DAVID: And I'm going to tell you that  
9 I'm not going to bring him to Houston, because you're  
10 asking questions that are so far off base and  
11 incapable of being understood.

12 BY MR. HOLFORD:

13 Q. Okay. Now, beta-naphthylamine is natural  
14 constituent in cigarette smoke, right?

15 A. Beta-naphthylamine has been identified in  
16 cigarette smoke in some, excuse me, in tobacco --  
17 some tobacco smoke. Now, be sure you understand the  
18 nature of this. When you see a list of constituents  
19 that has been identified in tobacco smoke, all right,  
20 whether it's in a Surgeon General's report or  
21 wherever it appears, it means that somebody somewhere  
22 has taken a tobacco product, produced some smoke and  
23 made the measurement. It does not imply that that  
24 constituent is found in every source of tobacco  
25 smoke. It is a compilation of studies that have been

51267 4478

1 published over a period of years in which one group  
2 might have looked for beta-naphthylamine or related  
3 compounds, another group may have looked for phenolic  
4 compounds. And so you don't know -- you don't have  
5 the knowledge that it appears in every source of  
6 tobacco smoke. I'm just trying to clarify that  
7 there's generally a misunderstanding about the list,  
8 that somebody has taken a whole lot of tobacco,  
9 burned it, and found every one of those compounds can  
10 be identified from the combustion of every kind of  
11 tobacco.

12 Q. Let's just be sure. Since I can't -- I even  
13 looked at the index, and I can't readily find it.  
14 There is in the '89 Surgeon General's report a table  
15 of approximately 40 constituents of tobacco smoke, so  
16 represented in the Surgeon General's report, all  
17 right. That -- and the purpose of that table is to  
18 identify those 40 or so constituents as human  
19 carcinogens. Do you agree with that?

20 A. I have seen the list, yes, sir.

21 Q. Okay. Now, beta-naphthylamines are on that  
22 list, right?

23 A. Yes, sir, it is.

24 Q. Benzopyrine, I think, is on that list, right?

25 A. I recall that benzalaphapyrine is on the list.

51267 4479

1 Q. And nitrosamines, different nitrosamines are on  
2 that list; is that right?

3 A. Yes, sir, that's correct.

4 Q. And the Surgeon General report by showing that  
5 table is representing that those 40 odd constituents  
6 of tobacco smoke are human carcinogens.

7 MR. DAVID: Well, I'm going to object to  
8 the form of the question.

9 BY MR. HOLFORD:

10 Q. In the levels which they're found in tobacco  
11 smoke. Is that what the table shows? Not shows, not  
12 proves, to you, Dr. Simmons. But isn't that what it  
13 represents?

14 MR. DAVID: Well, you know what, Doug?

15 First of all, I'm going to object to the question.  
16 You're not showing the person the table. Second of  
17 all, you're asking him what the Surgeon General  
18 intends to represent by a table that you don't even  
19 show him. Come on.

20 BY MR. HOLFORD:

21 Q. Oh, well. Dr. Simmons, isn't that how you  
22 understand that table? You don't agree with it,  
23 right?

24 A. That's not how I understand the table.

25 Q. Oh, isn't it?

51267 4480

1 A. No.

2 Q. Okay. Well, then I've got to find it.

3 MR. DAVID: You definitely got to get a  
4 different post-it system, Doug.

5 BY MR. HOLFORD:

6 Q. Dr. Simmons, having recalled the table, how do  
7 you phrase what it represents?

8 MR. ALLEN: Wait. Let me object.

9 MR. DAVID: He didn't say he recalled the  
10 table. I object.

11 MR. ALLEN: Let me object to the form of  
12 the question because I think you're asking, if I'm  
13 right, Mr. Holford, about a table in the '89 Surgeon  
14 General's report. And if that's what you're asking  
15 him about he's entitled to see the table. And  
16 therefore, you've not shown it to him. So the  
17 question's improper. The best evidence of what the  
18 table shows would be the table. And now you're  
19 asking him to guess and speculate. And question is  
20 improper.

21 BY MR. HOLFORD:

22 Q. Let's see. Dr. Simmons, didn't you tell me you  
23 recalled this table in this report?

24 A. I have seen a table of such as you refer to. I  
25 don't know which Surgeon General's report it was in.

51267 4481

1 It may have been -- that's the 25th I believe you  
2 have.

3 Q. Yes, sir, 1989. That is the thing -- it might  
4 be in a different report.

5 A. You got to understand that there are a lot of  
6 those reports.

7 Q. Yes, sir.

8 A. And different reports have different tables.

9 Now, I'm going on recollection. There was an earlier  
10 report that had extensive reference to tobacco smoke  
11 chemistry. I just don't recall at which one of those  
12 things the table is in.

13 Q. Well, it was -- it wasn't the '88 report on  
14 nicotine addiction, was it? Or maybe it was.

15 MR. ALLEN: I object. It calls for  
16 conjecture and speculation. If you are going to talk  
17 about a table, one you're talking about, the doctor  
18 said he's not sure. I think we ought to get the  
19 table out.

20 MR. HOLFORD: Your tobacco lawyers are  
21 simply misstating the record. I'm not going to reply  
22 to you.

23 MR. ALLEN: Let me tell you, Mr. Holford, I  
24 rarely make objections. I'm not misstating the  
25 record. You are talking about a table I haven't

51267 4482

1 seen, hadn't been produced to the witness. I think  
2 we're entitled to have the table we're talking about  
3 identified correctly.

4 BY MR. HOLFORD:

5 Q. Dr. Simmons, I'm going to continue questioning  
6 while I look for that table.

7 MR. ALLEN: Which has not been produced.

8 BY MR. HOLFORD:

9 Q. I think we were on the 20/20 program when we  
10 diverged. Did you also state on that program that  
11 keeping a pet bird was as risky regarding lung cancer  
12 as smoking was?

13 A. No, I did not.

14 Q. Oh. How do you compare the two?

15 A. I made no reference along those lines. The  
16 subject of the program was exposure to environmental  
17 tobacco smoke.

18 Q. Yes. Called *Smoke in Your Face*, right?

19 A. I don't recall the name of the program. But the  
20 subject I gave the interview on was environmental  
21 tobacco smoke and the EPA's classification.

22 Q. Oh. I had it wrong. I'm sorry. You're -- what  
23 you said was -- you reminded me, Dr. Simmons. What  
24 you said was that keeping a pet bird was as much risk  
25 for getting lung cancer as was secondary smoke; is

51267 4483

1 that right?

2 MR. DAVID: I object to the form of the  
3 question.

4 BY MR. HOLFORD:

5 A. No, sir, that's not.

6 Q. That's still not right?

7 A. No, sir, that's not correct.

8 Q. Did you say that keeping a pet bird was a, had a  
9 relative risk of 6.7 for lung cancer?

10 MR. ALLEN: Let me -- Doctor, you can  
11 answer the question. I just need to get my  
12 objection. If Mr. Holford's asking the Doctor what  
13 he said in a prior document or on a program which is  
14 recorded the witness is entitled to see that document  
15 before he makes a comment and not guess or speculate.  
16 And you ought to present him that document.

17 BY MR. HOLFORD:

18 A. The subject was risk factors derived from  
19 epidemiology for lung cancer. All I pointed out was  
20 that a study had been published in which it was  
21 reported that keeping a pet bird resulted in a  
22 relative risk for lung cancer of 6.7. That study had  
23 been published in a British medical journal. And I  
24 pointed that out to Mr. Stossel, that this paper had  
25 been published and that the EPA's estimate of the

51267  
4484

1 relative risk for lung cancer and environmental  
2 tobacco smoke was considerably less than 2. It was  
3 in the 1.3 to 1.4 range. That was the relative risk  
4 that they had concluded in their document. Now,  
5 that's all that I pointed out. I was trying to  
6 demonstrate that epidemiology can produce different,  
7 lots of different relative risks.

8 Q. Do you use the term "risk factor" and -- well,  
9 let me back up. When you show that an agent has been  
10 shown to be a risk factor for a certain disease do  
11 you mean that there is a measurable relative risk for  
12 that agent and that disease?

13 A. It means that there is a statistical association  
14 between the factor, whatever that factor happens to  
15 be, and some event in the exposed population. The  
16 risk factor is a statistical construct.

17 Q. And you don't believe that statistical studies,  
18 including epidemiological studies, can ever show  
19 causative relation, right?

20 A. That is correct, I don't.

21 Q. But I was really asking from the other  
22 direction. I mean, you've shown me where you believe  
23 that the idea of risk factor comes from. Now, what I  
24 want to know is, when you use that term "risk factor"  
25 do you agree that that means there is that you can

512674485

1 measure a relative risk for that agent relating to  
2 that disease? Let's take an example. Let's go back  
3 to the bird and lung cancer.

4 A. All right.

5 Q. You said that that paper you read stated a risk  
6 factor of 6.7 for keeping a bird and getting lung  
7 cancer, right?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. Is that the same thing to you as saying that  
10 there is a relative risk of 6.7 for keeping a pet  
11 bird as to getting lung cancer? That is, that a  
12 person who keeps a pet bird has 6.7 times the chance  
13 of getting lung cancer compared to a person who  
14 doesn't ever keep a bird?

15 A. It means that that is the relative risk observed  
16 in that, in the domain of that experiment.

17 Q. Okay. That single experiment in your CV of  
18 Exhibit 2 on the third -- no. The fourth page  
19 here -- regarding number, item number -- let me see  
20 here, Dr. Simmons. 17, a paper by A. M. Fan,  
21 F-A-N -- oh, that's not it. Okay. I'm sorry.  
22 Number 14 by A. M. Fan, S. T. Rianne, R-I-A-N-N-E,  
23 and others, it speaks of carcinogenic emissions from  
24 coal fired electric generating and coal conversion  
25 facilities, right?

51267 4486

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. Okay.

3 A. Can I read the title of that?

4 Q. Yes, sir. Were you speaking of human  
5 carcinogens there?

6 A. It's been a long time since I've seen that. The  
7 date on that 1980?

8 Q. '80, yes, sir.

9 A. I haven't looked at that document. I don't even  
10 know that I have a copy of that document. To the  
11 best of my recollection we were serving compounds  
12 that had been classified by one group or another as  
13 carcinogens.

14 Q. But I mean it was, it was human carcinogens, not  
15 bovine carcinogens or --

16 A. Could have been just tested in animals.

17 Q. Well, what I'm getting at is you're talking  
18 about emission from a coal fired and electric  
19 generating and coal conversion facility because it's  
20 located around homes and people, right, not out in  
21 the country around cows.

22 A. As a matter of fact, the power plants that I  
23 dealt with quite often were way off in the -- they  
24 were not close by. Of course, the issue is that the  
25 emissions can disseminate throughout the environment

51267 4487

1 and through the atmosphere. So we were just  
2 surveying the compounds that had been identified as  
3 appearing in combustion of coal by one source or  
4 another.

5 Q. I know. But because this was a disseminated --  
6 the emissions from this generating plant were  
7 disseminated into areas where humans live, that was  
8 so, wasn't it?

9 A. That's true. It -- ultimately they will, yes.

10 Q. And isn't that why there was a concern enough to  
11 do this study and write this paper, because there  
12 were people being exposed to these emissions?

13 A. The thrust of the work is quite different. I  
14 believe that was done for -- can I see it one more  
15 time?

16 Q. Yes.

17 A. Yeah. Done for the Electric Power Research  
18 Institute. And they do research into these areas,  
19 abatement research and different things like that.  
20 They want to know what they're dealing with, what  
21 magnitude. So we perform this exercise, literature  
22 survey exercise for them. I'm not sure what their  
23 ultimate use of that product is.

24 Q. With just what we have before here don't you  
25 think it probably was concern over human beings?

51267 4488

1                   MR. ALLEN: Let me object to the question.  
2   And the record needs to reflect, because it does not,  
3   Mr. Holford just said with what we have before here,  
4   and what he has is the CV of Dr. Simmons, and a title  
5   entitled whatever number 14 is entitled. The witness  
6   has just testified that he does not know for what  
7   purpose the coal company used it, and he does not  
8   have the paper in front of him. And now Mr. Holford  
9   has asked him the question: What do you think the  
10   coal company probably did with it? I think the  
11   question is improper because it calls for conjecture  
12   and speculation based upon the witness' prior answer.  
13   Also it asks him about the contents of a document not  
14   before us. And therefore, it calls for conjecture  
15   and speculation. And what the document says is the  
16   best evidence, and not been produced. And therefore,  
17   the question is improper.

18   BY MR. HOLFORD:

19   Q.   This is a -- I need to ask you first, you don't  
20   appear on the author of this paper, do you?

21   A.   Oh. I am one of the authors on all of these  
22   papers. I believe that's the way this was set up.

23   Q.   Okay. You simply list the other authors?

24   A.   Exactly.

25   Q.   All right. I remember now that I figured that

51267 4489

1 out.

2 A. Yeah, right. That's exactly right.

3 Q. Okay. So you wrote, you and others wrote this  
4 paper, right?

5 A. That's correct, yes, sir.

6 Q. And your only difficulty in remembering is that  
7 this was 14 years ago, right?

8 A. And I'm 58 years old, and things slide.

9 Q. All right. But so I'm really asking for your  
10 reasoning here now. Would this kind of work been  
11 done if there hadn't been a concern for human health?

12 A. I'm not sure what they were doing. It could  
13 have been occupational human health. It could have  
14 been population human health. It could have been --  
15 I mean I'm speculating. I'm not sure what the  
16 driving force was behind the document. Technology  
17 development is something that they spend a lot of  
18 money in developing.

19 Q. But you're dealing with the carcinogenicity of  
20 the emissions, right? Isn't that what this dealt  
21 with?

22 MR. DAVID: Look. I just want to -- we're  
23 not here to speculate. We're not here to guess. If  
24 you don't have a recollection, you don't have a  
25 recollection. It's a perfectly legitimate response.

51267 4490

1 BY MR. HOLFORD:

2 A. The survey was of chemicals that had been  
3 classified by someone or another.

4 Q. As carcinogens?

5 A. As carcinogens.

6 Q. Equipment doesn't get cancer. Trees don't get  
7 cancer, right?

8 MR. DAVID: Come on, Doug. Come on Doug.

9 BY MR. HOLFORD:

10 Q. I think you said, and let's see if we can agree,  
11 that this paper probably, because you don't  
12 specifically recall, probably arose out of a concern  
13 for either the workers in this generating plant or  
14 peoples who were in the flow path of the emissions  
15 from the plant; isn't that right?

16 A. That's certainly a possibility, yes, sir.

17 Q. So but in that case these are human carcinogens.

18 A. Not necessarily.

19 Q. Okay. Was the carcinogen -- was a carcinogen  
20 found in the emissions or reported to be so in this  
21 paper, number 14, coal tar?

22 MR. ALLEN: Let me just state my same  
23 objection I just made, so I do not interrupt the  
24 flow. But the same objection applies.

25 BY MR. HOLFORD:

51267 4491

1 A. I don't recall what was in there.

2 Q. Okay. Is this paper publicly available?

3 A. I don't have a copy of it. I don't know,

4 Mr. Holford. I don't know whether it is or not.

5 Q. All you could do would be contact the Electric  
6 Power Research Institute and see if they would give  
7 you one, I guess.

8 MR. DAVID: You mean that's all you could  
9 do too.

10 BY MR. HOLFORD:

11 A. I don't know how I would obtain a copy of it.

12 Q. Now -- oh, I guess we better get to this.

13 Number -- where are we at, 4? Yes.

14 Q. I show you what's been marked Exhibit 4,  
15 Dr. Simmons. Are you familiar with that, or the  
16 content of it?

17 A. Yes, sir, I am.

18 Q. Okay. Does Exhibit 4 state all of the opinions?

19 A. Wait. Excuse me.

20 Q. Oh, sorry.

21 A. Excuse me.

22 Q. There may be somebody else on there too?

23 A. That surprised me. There is somebody else on  
24 here. I better --

25 Q. I think they took yours and put it together with

51267 4492

1       others before they gave it to me. You see?

2       A.    All right.

3       Q.    Okay. So -- and I'll amend my question. Does  
4       Exhibit 4, the part of it that is under your name  
5       here, state all of the opinions that you presently  
6       know of that -- and that you expect to state at the  
7       trial of this case?

8       A.    I didn't understand that question.

9       Q.    Oh, well then. Just tell me. Okay. In other  
10      words, does that state your opinions that you, as you  
11      gave it to your counsel?

12      A.    MR. DAVID: Wo, wo, wo -- you going to ask  
13      him for some sort of attorney/client communication  
14      here, or what?

15      MR. HOLFORD: All right. I'll change it.

16      BY MR. HOLFORD:

17      Q.    Does Exhibit 4, the part under your name,  
18      correctly state the opinions you have in this case?

19      A.    Yes, sir, it does.

20      Q.    Do you know the relative risks presented for  
21      laryngeal cancer by cigarette smoking?

22      A.    The relative risks varies with the epidemiology  
23      study. There have been a number of epidemiology  
24      studies in which the relative risks -- I don't even  
25      know the total range. I don't recall it. I've seen

1 a lot of these numbers. The majority of them are  
2 quite low. They're in the 2 to 4 range. I recall  
3 that. But I would have to go back and review those.

4 Q. Are you familiar with the statement of relative  
5 risks in these *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports*  
6 for the Centers for Disease Control?

7 A. I have seen those. I don't recall exactly. I  
8 get those on a regular basis.

9 Q. I have one here of August 27, 1993, volume 42,  
10 number 33. Do you see that there in the corner?

11 A. Right.

12 Q. And I'm looking on page 646 here, Table 1. And  
13 that states a relative risk for current smokers,  
14 male, of 10.5. Is that what it states?

15 A. I can't see it from here.

16 Q. I'm sorry. It's rather small.

17 MR. DAVID: Where are we?

18 BY MR. HOLFORD:

19 A. Right here. It also gives a reference. I mean,  
20 I could -- it looks like it would be reference -- no,  
21 that's classification.

22 MR. DAVID: For 10.5 looks to me like  
23 trachea, lung, bronchus? Are you talking about  
24 larynx?

25 BY MR. HOLFORD:

51267 4494

1 A. It's larynx.

2 MR. DAVID: I'm sorry. Maybe I'm wrong.

3 BY MR. HOLFORD:

4 Q. Okay. So at page 646 this report, the -- it  
5 states the relative risk for male current smokers for  
6 cancer of the larynx as 10.5; is that correct?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. Okay. Now, and this is, this is the later one.  
9 I have another one here for February 1, 1991, volume  
10 40, number 4.

11 MR. ALLEN: February 21st, you said?

12 BY MR. HOLFORD:

13 A. February 1, 1991.

14 Q. That's not the page, I think. Oh, is it? Yeah,  
15 okay. And what does that show for male current  
16 smokers what the relative risk for larynx cancer is?

17 A. Looks like exactly the same thing.

18 Q. 10.5, right?

19 A. 10.5.

20 Q. So what that means is whatever studies they've  
21 looked at between February of '91 and August of '93  
22 the CDC doesn't believe that the relative risk has  
23 shown to be changed any, it's 10.5, right?

24 MR. ALLEN: I object to the extent it  
25 assumes they look at any other test.

51267 4495

1 BY MR. HOLFORD:

2 Q. If they did see any.

3 A. I don't know the procedure by which they  
4 formulate these lists of relative risks. I do know  
5 that there are many epidemiology studies available,  
6 both in the United States and in Europe and some in  
7 Asia, and there's a highly variable relative risk  
8 range. In other words, as I pointed out before, some  
9 of them are quite low. Some of them go as high as  
10 10, that's correct.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. As a matter of fact, I've only seen one as high  
13 as 10. But that's the only one that I recall that  
14 happened.

15 Q. Okay. Dr. Simmons, are you prepared to testify  
16 that these findings of relative risks of 10.5 for  
17 current smoke -- current male smokers for larynx  
18 cancer are not valid?

19 A. I'm not sure what you mean by valid. I don't  
20 understand how you're using the term "valid".

21 Q. Reliable, trustworthy, those terms.

22 A. I am prepared to testify that in this  
23 particular, some particular epidemiology study,  
24 whichever one, as it was executed by its own  
25 experimental design they found a relative risk of

51267 4496

1 10.5, or they reported a relative risk of 10.5. And  
2 apparently it shows up, the CDC has incorporated it,  
3 that particular number, into their report. Now,  
4 there are other studies which show a lower relative  
5 risk than that. So I don't know what you mean by  
6 valid. I'm not going -- I mean, that's true within  
7 the domain of the experimental design and execution  
8 of that study. That's what the relative risk was in  
9 that particular study.

10 Q. Okay. Now, Dr. Simmons, are you saying that you  
11 know that the CDC in determining the relative risks  
12 reported in these MMWR's look at only one study?

13 MR. ALLEN: Objection.

14 BY MR. HOLFORD:

15 A. What I said was that I don't know how they  
16 prepare those things.

17 Q. Do you believe that they look at only one study?

18 MR. DAVID: Oh, come on.

19 MR. ALLEN: Let me object.

20 MR. HOLFORD: I want to know his answer.

21 MR. DAVID: He said he doesn't know how  
22 they do it.

23 MR. ALLEN: I'll just make a legal  
24 objection. The witness has testified he didn't know.  
25 He was asked if you believe. I object to the

51267 4497

1 question because it calls for conjecture and  
2 speculation.

3 MR. DAVID: Whatever one did you use.

4 BY MR. HOLFORD:

5 Q. I guess, Dr. Simmons, I need to ask you this.  
6 Do you have any basis on which to testify that these  
7 MMWR's are untrustworthy in reporting a relative risk  
8 of 10.5 for male current smokers for larynx cancer?

9 A. I don't know how they prepared those things, so  
10 I can't really address the question. I don't know  
11 how they were prepared, what the driving force or  
12 philosophy was. I don't know.

13 MR. DAVID: You can't address it one way or  
14 the other.

15 BY MR. HOLFORD:

16 Q. Is this true, Dr. Simmons, that for you as  
17 Director for Smoking and Health for the R. J.  
18 Reynolds Tobacco Company to agree that cigarette  
19 smoking causes larynx cancer you'd have to have this  
20 etiology of larynx cancer proven? Is that a true  
21 statement?

22 MR. DAVID: May I have the question read  
23 back, please? Because I'm not sure -- I didn't hear  
24 part of it.

25 (WHEREUPON: The pending question was read

51267 4498

1 back.)

2 MR. DAVID: Object to the form of the  
3 question. It's vague.

4 BY MR. HOLFORD:

5 A. I'm not sure how you're using etiology here. I  
6 think earlier in one of my answers I sort of outlined  
7 a framework within which I would evaluate on a case  
8 by case basis whether something would be classified  
9 as a human carcinogen or not. Now, the first thing  
10 that I said was I would prefer, ideally, to have a  
11 mechanism, that is at the molecular level, a  
12 xenobiotic chemical interacts with some biological  
13 molecule and initiates a process that results  
14 in neoplasia. Okay. We don't have that. Nobody knows  
15 what causes cancer. Now, in the absence of that, we  
16 have resorted to a phenomenological definition. That  
17 is epidemiology. We look at animal toxicology, and  
18 to a certain extent in vitro tests. Now, what we --  
19 according to -- you have to evaluate one of them on a  
20 case by case basis to see how valid is the  
21 epidemiology, how rigorous is the animal study, and  
22 so forth. This is the type of data that you use.  
23 And there is no set formula so that you take every  
24 candidate as a stand alone case to evaluate whether  
25 or not you can classify it as a human carcinogen.

51267 4499

1 Q. When you say candidate you're talking about the  
2 constituent in question?

3 A. The constituent in question.

4 Q. Okay. And I believe you said that when the --  
5 these technologies, the epidemiology, the animal  
6 studies, the in vitro studies, converge to show the  
7 same conclusion that you then can make a conclusion  
8 on whether that constituent is a carcinogen.

9 A. Can be classified as a human carcinogen. But  
10 you want convergence. And this would be of a  
11 rigorous reproducible quality.

12 Q. Okay. So the answer to the question I asked you  
13 is no. In other words, you, Dr. William S. Simmons,  
14 as Director of Smoking and Health -- I mean, it's  
15 possible that you can conclude that a constituent is  
16 a human carcinogen without having the mechanism of  
17 molecular progression shown.

18 MR. DAVID: Objection. Calls for  
19 speculation on the part of this witness as to what is  
20 possible, and what is possible by any human being on  
21 the face of the earth.

22 BY MR. HOLFORD:

23 Q. Is that right?

24 A. My -- what I was trying to convey, Mr. Holford,  
25 is that we can classify something as a human

51267 4500

1 carcinogen within certain experimental domains,  
2 right. And that would be the epe, the animal  
3 studies, the in vitro studies, within a dose range,  
4 within this range.

5 Q. All right. And you can classify that  
6 constituent as a human carcinogen within that dose  
7 range without knowing the actual mechanism by which  
8 that constituent would cause that cancer.

9 MR. DAVID: Same objection as to the prior  
10 question. Are you talking about you, Mr. Simmons or  
11 you --

12 MR. HOLFORD: Yes, you, Mr. Simmons,  
13 Director of Smoking and Health function for R. J.  
14 Reynolds.

15 BY MR. HOLFORD:

16 Q. Isn't that true, if you have that convergence?

17 A. If I have a solid epidemiology with the rigorous  
18 reproducible animal study and so forth then I might  
19 be able to classify something as a human carcinogen,  
20 yes.

21 MR. DAVID: Doug, I need two minutes.

22 MR. HOLFORD: Okay.

23 (WHEREUPON: There was a brief pause at  
24 5:50 p.m.)

25 BY MR. HOLFORD:

1 Q. Dr. Simmons, he's got the notice. We're looking  
2 for your report. Not your report. Opinions.

3 MR. ALLEN: I think the last person that  
4 had that was you.

5 MR. HOLFORD: No. I have my copy of it.

6 MR. DAVID: Well, that's all you ever had.

7 MR. HOLFORD: Uh-oh. Uh-oh.

8 MR. ALLEN: Let the record reflect  
9 Mr. Holford did in fact have it.

10 BY MR. HOLFORD:

11 Q. Dr. Simmons, before the break, by that process  
12 that you just described for a dosage level that you  
13 contend is higher than that found in cigarette  
14 smoking you have -- you do agree that  
15 beta-naphthylamine is a human carcinogen.

16 A. Has been classified as a human carcinogen.

17 Q. Okay. Do you agree, Dr. Simmons, that the  
18 tobacco industry -- and I mean that term worldwide --  
19 is the only institution in the world that is or  
20 should be interested in human health if that isn't  
21 convinced that smoking causes cancer and coronary  
22 heart disease and emphysema?

23 MR. ALLEN: Wait. Let me get my --

24 MR. HOLFORD: In humans.

25 MR. ALLEN: Let me get my objection on the

1 record. I need to object to the question. Number  
2 one, based on the last part, that it's compound.  
3 Number two, that it's argumentative. And number  
4 three, that it leaves undefined terms, such as  
5 tobacco industry. And by that I mean worldwide, one  
6 of Mr. Holford's questions. Therefore, it's  
7 undefined, ambiguous and argumentative.

8 BY MR. HOLFORD:

9 Q. Isn't that true, Dr. Simmons, as within your  
10 knowledge as Director, as carrying a function of  
11 Director of Smoking and Health?

12 A. I don't know, one, about the tobacco industry  
13 worldwide. I can only speak really for my company.  
14 I have not surveyed all of the institutions in the  
15 world. I don't know what the opinions would be if  
16 one surveyed all of the institutions in the world. I  
17 don't know what I would find. And so I don't know  
18 how to correctly address your question.

19 Q. Let me ask it this way, Dr. Simmons. If you can  
20 name one other institution anywhere, other than the  
21 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, that is not convinced  
22 that cigarette smoking causes disease in humans.

23 MR. ALLEN: I object to the question to  
24 extent it's argumentative, number one. And number  
25 two, calls for conjecture and speculation. And

51267 4503

1 number three, is irrelevant.

2 BY MR. HOLFORD:

3 A. I have not made a survey of institutions. I  
4 don't know how to answer the question. I mean, it's  
5 not something that I would look into. I formulate my  
6 own opinions based on the evidence that's in front of  
7 me. And I'm not concerned about what other  
8 institutions -- I mean, I read their opinions. I  
9 look at their opinions. But I have to formulate my  
10 own opinion.

11 Q. Have you seen any opinion from any institution  
12 other than the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company that  
13 isn't convinced that cigarette smoking causes disease  
14 in humans?

15 MR. DAVID: Well, I'm going to object to  
16 the form of the question.

17 BY MR. HOLFORD:

18 A. There have been over the past 40 years a number  
19 of individuals who have published contrary opinions.

20 Q. My question is as to today, Doctor.

21 MR. ALLEN: Let him finish his answer. I  
22 object to the extent the witness was not allowed to  
23 finish his answer. If he was finished then he's  
24 finished.

25 BY MR. HOLFORD:

51267 4504

1 A. More recently there have been publications.  
2 There was a publication in the early 90's. And I  
3 don't recall the date. There is a book that was  
4 written called *Smoking and Common Sense* in which --  
5 by a Dr. Voss, who's a European physician, that  
6 disagreed or took the other side of the argument that  
7 it had not been proven that cigarette smoking was a  
8 cause of certain human diseases.

9 Q. Okay. I really didn't mean to address, Dr.  
10 Simmons, the views of one doctor writing a book.  
11 What my question is, is there any institution like  
12 the World Health Organization, or institutions that  
13 are interested in smoking and human health, that you  
14 know of, that you've seen the opinions of lately that  
15 you can say is not convinced that smoking causes  
16 disease in humans?

17 MR. ALLEN: Same objection. And asked and  
18 answered.

19 BY MR. HOLFORD:

20 A. I'm sorry.

21 MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry. I just made the  
22 same objection. And I object. It's been asked and  
23 answered.

24 BY MR. HOLFORD:

25 A. I can't recall any.

51267 4505

1 Q. Do you know if the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco  
2 Company in any department or operation extracts pure  
3 nicotine from a tobacco leaf?

4 A. We do not do that in any department.

5 Q. You know, you know of company-wide? Its' your  
6 testimony that that is not done; is that right?

7 A. That is not done. You said pure nicotine.

8 Q. Right.

9 A. Right.

10 Q. Does the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company extract  
11 a substance that is primarily nicotine from tobacco  
12 leaf?

13 A. We have a process by which we reduce the  
14 nicotine concentration in tobacco leaf, certain  
15 tobacco leaf, if it's too high, certainly. I don't  
16 know that that's the primary constituent that's taken  
17 out. A lot of things come out with it, with that  
18 nicotine.

19 Q. All right. What is the purpose of the company  
20 so reducing the nicotine?

21 A. The nicotine is, is bitter. It imparts a bitter  
22 attribute to the smoke. This can be undesirable to  
23 the smoker. And so in taking the nicotine down it  
24 enables us to control tar also.

25 Q. Okay. So it's not a toxicity concern?

51267 4506

1 A. It is a concern for the organoleptic character  
2 of the smoke.

3 Q. I'm sorry. I don't know -- what does  
4 organoleptic mean?

5 A. That would include the entire spectrum of  
6 sensations that one receives from smoking.

7 Q. Is there such a thing experienced by smokers as  
8 nicotine shock if the concentration of nicotine is  
9 too high?

10 A. If the dose of nicotine is too high one can  
11 experience a sensation. I've never heard it referred  
12 to as nicotine shock. But that there is a sensation  
13 from getting a high dose of nicotine, yes.

14 Q. The company blends reconstituted tobacco and  
15 natural tobacco leaf, or whole leaf that is, in  
16 making it cigarettes today, doesn't it?

17 A. Among other things. I mean, also expanded  
18 tobacco and reconstituted sheet and whole leaf.

19 Q. Does the -- back up. Reconstituted tobacco  
20 contains very little nicotine, doesn't it?

21 A. I don't know what you mean by very little.

22 Q. Significantly less than the, than the leaf.

23 A. Somewhat less than the leaf.

24 Q. Okay. Well, when you use part reconstituted  
25 tobacco instead of just leaf, and in fact when you

51267 4507

1 use expanded tobacco instead of just leaf do you have  
2 to -- when you're finished putting all those together  
3 do you have to readjust the nicotine level in the  
4 cigarettes?

5 A. No, sir.

6 Q. You just let it be whatever it comes out?

7 A. The blending -- and Mr. Holford, you're not  
8 talking to an expert. I am not an expert in  
9 blending. I'm not an expert in cigarette design or  
10 manufacture.

11 MR. DAVID: In that case I'm -- in that  
12 case I think, Doug, that we're beyond the scope of  
13 what this witness is offered for, beyond the scope of  
14 what this witness is capable of testifying to. I'm  
15 going to object to the question. It's outside of the  
16 context of his expertise.

17 BY MR. HOLFORD:

18 Q. You are a chemist; is that right?

19 A. I am.

20 MR. DAVID: He said it's outside of the  
21 context of his expertise. Don't argue with him.

22 BY MR. HOLFORD:

23 Q. Do I have to read your CV, Dr. Simmons. You are  
24 a chemist, right?

25 MR. DAVID: Don't argue with him. It's

51267 4508

1 outside the area of his expertise. He said it.

2 BY MR. HOLFORD:

3 A. I am a chemist.

4 MR. DAVID: So are you, Doug, aren't you?

5 BY MR. HOLFORD:

6 Q. I didn't know -- I didn't get your answer, I  
7 don't think. Do you, after you've reconstituted the  
8 cigarette with the leaf and the reconstituted tobacco  
9 and the expanded tobacco do you just let the nicotine  
10 level be whatever it comes out in those cigarettes?

11 MR. ALLEN: Asked and answered.

12 MR. DAVID: Asked and answered and outside  
13 the area of this witness' expertise. Outside the  
14 area he's designated to testify about. And he has so  
15 indicated.

16 BY MR. HOLFORD:

17 Q. You got as far as mentioning some blending  
18 process.

19 MR. DAVID: Sam, if you don't know you  
20 don't know. Don't guess at what people are doing or  
21 not doing if you don't know. It's not your function  
22 here.

23 BY MR. HOLFORD:

24 A. The blend determines the nicotine level.

25 Q. All right. So does the company make the blend

1 so that the nicotine level in its cigarettes come out  
2 to a predetermined level?

3 MR. DAVID: Same objection as the prior  
4 question.

5 BY MR. HOLFORD:

6 A. I'm not sure how that's done.

7 Q. Not how it's done. Is that the objective of it?

8 MR. DAVID: Same objection.

9 BY MR. HOLFORD:

10 A. I'm not certain enough to provide an expert  
11 answer to that.

12 Q. Do the cigarettes that R. J. Reynolds Company  
13 makes and sells have a predetermined nicotine level  
14 in them adjusted to what the company believes is the  
15 tastes of the smoker?

16 MR. DAVID: Object to the question.

17 Calling for speculation on the part of this witness.  
18 He's indicated he's not an expert in that area and  
19 doesn't know.

20 BY MR. HOLFORD:

21 A. I'm not sure.

22 MR. DAVID: Before you get started I want  
23 to make the further objection that you've just  
24 finished a deposition on a person who was admittedly  
25 a design expert in cigarettes and you didn't even ask

1 him these questions when you had an opportunity to do  
2 so.

3 MR. HOLFORD: I think I did.

4 MR. DAVID: No, you didn't.

5 MR. HOLFORD: You want me to tell Dr.

6 Simmons what he said or you want to just leave it  
7 like it is?

8 BY MR. HOLFORD:

9 Q. Dr. Simmons, you see this, this -- oh, I'm  
10 sorry -- this second page of Townsend Exhibit No. 4,  
11 this pie chart here?

12 A. All right, sir.

13 Q. Okay. You see that .3 percent nicotine down  
14 there?

15 A. I see that, yeah.

16 Q. Okay. Is that the level that R. J. Reynolds  
17 desires to get in the cigarette smoke of the  
18 cigarettes themselves?

19 MR. DAVID: Let the record reflect that the  
20 exhibit shows Composition of Winston 85 Main Stream  
21 Smoke?

22 BY MR. HOLFORD:

23 A. The way -- okay. One thing, I'm not familiar  
24 with the way this composition is expressed in  
25 percentages. I'm not familiar with that.

51267 4511

1 Q. Okay. Um-hum.

2 A. I know that a Winston cigarette under FTC,  
3 Federal Trade Commission, smoking conditions will  
4 yield approximately 1.2 milligrams of nicotine. Now,  
5 the primary way of achieving that is through  
6 filtration, air dilution and blending, all right.  
7 Now, does that answer your question?

8 Q. So what you're saying is then that, that each  
9 brand of cigarettes that R. J. Reynolds Company sells  
10 has its own level of nicotine; is that right?

11 A. As far as I'm -- as far as if I know every brand  
12 that's on the market has a certain nicotine, tar,  
13 carbon monoxide yield, that is specific to that  
14 brand.

15 Q. All right. That's fine.

16 MR. HOLFORD: That's all I have.

17 MR. DAVID: Like to review and sign. Thank  
18 you. I would like to mark that as an exhibit and  
19 make it apart of the --

20 (WHEREUPON: The deposition was concluded  
21 at 6:30 p.m.)

22 (SIGNATURE RESERVED)

23

24

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51267 4512

1 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
2 COUNTY OF GUILFORD

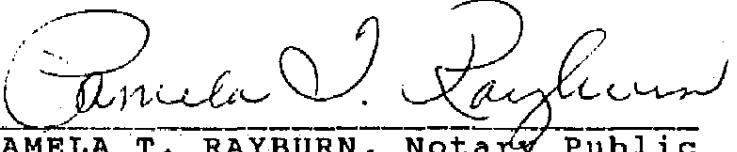
3 CERTIFICATE

4 I, Pamela T. Rayburn, a Notary Public in  
5 and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify  
6 that there came before me on March 31, 1994, the  
7 person hereinbefore named, who was by me duly sworn  
8 to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth of  
9 knowledge concerning the matters in controversy in  
10 this cause; that the witness was thereupon examined  
11 under oath, the examination reduced to typewriting  
12 under my direction, and the deposition is a true  
13 record of the testimony given by the witness.

14 I further certify that I am neither  
15 attorney or counsel for, nor related to or employed  
16 by any attorney or counsel employed by the parties  
17 hereto or financially interested in the action.

18 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my  
19 hand and affixed my official notarial seal, this the  
20 7th day of April, 1994.

21  
22  
23  
24  
25



PAMELA T. RAYBURN, Notary Public  
My Commission Expires: 8/4/97

1 C E R T I F I C A T E  
2

3 I, DR. WILLIAM SAMUEL SIMMONS, do hereby  
4 certify that I have read the foregoing transcript of  
5 my testimony, and further certify that said transcript  
6 is a true and accurate record of said testimony.

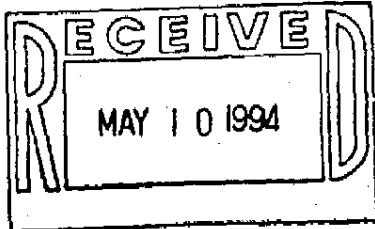
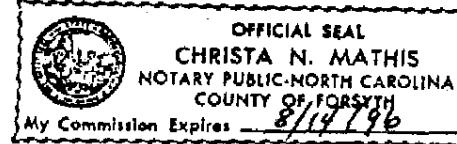
7 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.  
8 Dated at Winston-Salem, this 27th day of April,  
9 North Carolina  
10 1994.

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25

*William S. Simmons*

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27<sup>th</sup> day  
of April, 1994.

*Christa N. Mathis*  
Notary Public  
My Commission Expires:



51267 4514

1 Russell Court Reporting  
2 P. O. Box 507  
2 Lewisville, North Carolina 27023

3 E R R A T A S H E E T

4 RE: Allgood, et al vs. RJR & American Tobacco, et al  
5 DEPOSITION OF: Dr. William Samuel Simmons

6 Please read this transcript with care, and if  
7 you find any corrections or changes you wish made,  
list them by page and line number below. DO NOT  
8 WRITE IN THE TRANSCRIPT ITSELF. Return the  
Certificate and Errata Sheet to this office after  
9 it is signed. We would appreciate your prompt  
attention to this matter.

10 To assist you in making any such corrections,  
please use the form below. If supplemental or  
11 additional pages are necessary, please furnish same  
and attach them to this Errata Sheet.

12 Page 28 Line 17 should

13 read: fact present in animals exposed to bis(chloromethyl)ether

14 Page 40 Line 25 should

15 read: I recall that benzo[ $\alpha$ ]pyrene is on the list.

16 Page 45 Line 23 should

17 read: been published in the British Medical Journal. And I

18 Page 48 Line 11 should

19 read: best of my recollection we were reviewing compounds

20 Page 62 Line 2 should

21 read: right. And that would be the epi, the animal

22 Page        Line        should

23 read:       

24 Page        Line        should

25 read:       

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